NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway, The Genera Choss.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETY THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-Vaniery

MRS P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, opposite City Hall-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, GINGER SNAPS-THE BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Brondway, between Prince and Houston sts. - Fur Black Crook TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue. -BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.-

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.-THE ROYAL IRVING HALL, corner of Irving place and 15th st.-

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, -ART ENTERTAIN P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th

PERRERO'S NEW ASSEMBY ROOMS, 14th street. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway. - Science

TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Thursday, October 23, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE BUCHU BANKER! HOW TO BEGIN BUSI-NESS ON NOTHING AND FAIL FOR A MIL-LION"-LEADER-SIXTH PAGE.

MURDER IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE! A WIFE KICKED TO DEATH BY A DRUNKEN BAND! HOW THE HORRIBLE DEED WAS COMMITTED! A SCENE TO CURDLE THE BLOOD-SEVENTH PAGE.

VALENCIA ABANDONED BY THE INTRANSI-GENTES, AFTER PLUNDERING TEN MORE MERCHANTMEN! ADMIRAL LOBO'S IN-SUBORDINATION-SEVENTH PAGE. THE REVOLT IN SONORA, MEXICO! MANIFES-

TOES FROM BOTH SIDES! A FIGHT-IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS-SEVENTH A PALL UPON THE FEVER-SCOURGED SOUTH

A HEAVY RAIN STORM INSPIRING HOPE! SPREAD OF THE DIRE CONTAGION INTO THE LONE STAR STATE! ANOTHER SISTER OF MERCY DEAD-SEVENTH PAGE.

EVIDENCE OF THE FATHER AND MOTHER OF EDWARD S. STOKES AS TO HEREDITARY INSANITY! THE CAUSE OF FISK'S DEATH! CONFLICTING MEDICAL TESTIMONY-FOURTH PAGE.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE KELSEY OUTRAGE! THE CALIFORNIA CANARD-

NARROWING THE SCOPE OF NATIONAL FINANCE! POPULAR ECONOMY A CONDITION PRECE-DENT TO RESUMPTION! THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS! DUTY OF THE BANKS-FOURTH

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE FINANCIAL SNARL! A FAIR LEGAL USE OF NATIONAL FUNDS! PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER BUSINESS AND PRICES ON CHANGE IM-PORTANT REALTY SALES-FIFTH PAGE.

AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS AND CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONSIDERED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE! A NA-TIONAL BANKRUPT LAW-THE FIRE-FIGHTERS' CONVENTION-THIRD PAGE. POLITICS IN THE EMPIRE STATE! THE LEGIS.

LATIVE TRICKS OF THE PAST AND THE SLATE FOR THE COMING LEGISLATURE-GENERAL POLITICS-THIRD PAGE. A \$80,000 VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY! GEN

ERAL LEGAL BUSINESS-THE STEPHEN-SON MURDER TRIAL-FOURTH PAGE. "SHADOWING" THE DETECTIVES! THEIR

TOILS AND PLEASURES! A FEW CURIOUS FACTS—TROTTING AND RACING NEWS— THIRD PAGE.

FATAL STREET SHOOTING BY BOYS-THE UN-HAPPY SUPERVISORS-EIGHTH PAGE.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS IN SONORA declare that they have taken up arms for the reform of the State administration, not for the purpose of secession from the national government. The Governor is in the field against them. The rebels have captured Almos, killing two loyalist soldiers. Neutrals and nonestant citizens are fleeing from Sonora into Arizona Territory-a disagreeable movement, but prudent under the circumstances.

HEAVY GALES prevailed on the coasts of England yesterday. They appear, over there, to keep up with us in our procession of storms.

A HAPPY THOUGHT .- The Acting Governor of Louisiana, having been telegraphed to by a Sheriff in Virginia that he had possession of a defaulting State official and that he would deliver him in Louisiana if desired, quickly replied: -"No; we have no sort of use for The New Orleans Herald suggests that the Acting Governor thinks there are rascals enough there already-and he is probably

FOR THE RELIEF OF MEMPHIS. -- In response to a personal request from a number of our most prominent citizens, General Joseph C. on has arranged to deliver a lecture on "The Sovereignty of Law," at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening next, for the benefit of the suffering city of Memphis. A good idea, a good subject, a good cause, and there will doubtless be a good house.

The Buchu Banker-How to Begin Business on Nothing and Fail for a Million.

We are afraid that some of our contempora ries do not do justice to the merits and achievements of our friend, the head of the famous buchu banking house that failed the other day. There is a selfish assiduity on the part of the writers for the press as to the exact condition of his assets. Have we not the assurance of the Morning Pantry Echo, that eloquent and unwavering supporter of the administration, that no house, not even Rothschilds' or Barings', could have stood the run upon its credit that unfortunately came upon this honored firm? Do we not learn from an elaborate and scientific article in the Buchu Financial Examiner that the whole difficulty came from "the movement of wheat" from the Black Sea to the Atlantic coast: that there were scientific and business problems involved in this movement calculated to destroy any firm? Are we not aware that this house is the chosen financial agent of the administration, selected by Mr. Boutwell after convincing himself that there was something rotten with the house of Barings and in English banking generally-an absence of those subtle and metaphysical principles which have so long marked the business career of the honored Buchu? Do we not know that the real cause of the failure, as described in touching terms to our reporter by the eloquent Buchu himself, was the aggregation of assets, the surplus of values, the necessity of doing too much business? Do we not understand that the last load will sink the ship, the last cartridge burst the gun, the last straw break the camel's back? Should we not generously, patiently inquire into the philosophy of the success of the illustrious Buchu and learn wisdom from it, rather than mock him in his fall and distress his noble soul with appeals for money?

For as we learn from the Morning Pantry

Echo, so ably edited by our friend John Thomas Yellowplush-own brother to the distinguished author of that name-no man has been more loyal to the republican party than the famous Buchu. Others have proved false in the time of trial. Rich men, claiming to be republicans, have failed to support the party and subscribed meagrely to the cause. But Buchu has ever been liberal. It was enough for him to know that the republican party was in power and that Grant was President. A President in possession is always a strong point to the Buchu mind. It seems only yesterday that his eloquent voice was denouncing the HERALD for its course on Cæsarism, and demonstrating that this journal had been purchased by democratic gold, and proving that there was no assurance of continued prosperity for the United States unless Grant was chosen President a third time. Why such a loyal man should fail shocks us and exhausts the rhetoric of our sympathizing friend Yellowplush. So much loyalty needed a better fate. Was he not a member of the last republican Convention, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and candidate for the office of Mayor? Who more eloquent in the Committee of Seventy, at the Union League Club, in the antechambers of Long Branch? Was he not known all over Europe as the one banker whom Americans loved? Barings might fail or the Rothschilds go into insolvency, but behind Buchu was the financial strength of the United States. This confidence on the part of the administration led to the establishment of the Buchu London house, and the advertising of Buchu's name in all European tongues as the guardian and representative of the financial honor of the United States. Have we not read it in glaring black letters in our Cologne Gazette and Vienna Free Press, our Paris Figaro and Indépendance Belge, feeling proud and happy to know that over the folds of our Star-Spangled Banner, wherever it floated in foreign lands, the name of Buchu was written as endorser and guarantee?

But there is this cold, forbidding fact: that

if any citizen has money in Buchu's bank or possesses any of Buchu's highly-illuminated paper, wonderfully engraved—Buchu Senior in one corner and Buchu himself as a vignette in the centre-he must not be impatient for his pay. Buchu fell one day. He had no money, but was "overburdened with assets." He had arisen in the war times. Before the war he lived the life of a modest clerk, and counted shipplaster notes and passed them over the counter to grocers and tailors. But when we took to fighting and gold ran up and down, and fortunes were made and lost in a day, and we found ourselves begging from German and Hollander for money to carry on the war-for money at any price-Buchu became a banker. He had no capital. But money was plenty in those days : it came from a printing press in Washington. And as the country and nearly everybody in it was insolvent, Buchu easily found credit. In those happy days of shoddy and petroleum and gambling in gold and cotton no capital was needed but assurance. Of this quality Buchu was so largely possessed that could we make it a legal tender he would now be a pre-eminently solvent citizen. So he came upon Wall street suddenly as "a self-made man," a loyal banker, and uttered speeches in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war. He subscribed to the swords and houses given to prosperous generals—to the house given by democrats to McClellan as well as that given by republicans to Grant. He cultivated the newspapers. Money editors found a hearty welcome in his bank parlors and a glass of generous wine to cheer them up when stocks were down. He wrote monthly circulars discussing the wheat movement, the gold supply, the contingencies of trade, the effect on the market of the threatened diplomatic misunderstanding between the Mikado of Japan and the Republic of Audessa; or, rather, he signed these circulars, which came, no doubt, from a fluent Bohemian in the bank parlor, and sent them over the world. Mr. Delmonico was called to his aid. Whenever a country capitalist, or a Canadian railroad contractor seeking money, or an English nobleman on his way to the buffalo country, or the Secretary of the Treasury came to New York, Buchu dined him, and next morning the Morning Pantry Echo reverberated with the dinner, the speeches, the menu, the guests, several clergymen and prominent journalists, Buchu himself responding to a toast in honor of self-

made men, and our eloquent friend, Yellow-

plush, answering for the press, both of Eng-

land and America. The dinners were marvel-

lous, and we trust that Mr. Delmonico is not,

as we fear, among the principal creditors of his house. The dinners brought business, and when dinners were over we had receptions at the Union League Club. Buchu in evening dress, and the Marquis of Blatherhampton, his guest, at his side, and New York hurrying to see them. Was it not all in the next Weekly, a full page engraving, ten thousand copies sent over the world, at Buchu's own expense?

So the house became more and more famous every day. Buchu himself subscribed to churches of every denomination and became the treasurer of all the charitable societies. His success in floating and popularizing sundry loans and stocks is known. He first pronounded the celebrated axiom that "a national debt is a national blessing;" that no matter how much money one owed, so long as he had credit, his debts were only so many inducements to industry and enterprise. It was Buchu that floated the "Munchausen Petroleum Company," the "Cagliastro Creek Lubricating Oil Company," the "Jonathan Wild Silver Company," the "Apollyon Quicksilver" shares, the "Buchu Lead Company," the "Bubbling Spring Gold Company," and other celebrated stocks of this class. These stocks are not quoted to-day. We are afraid their selling price is altogether by the quantity; but the fact that there was neither oil nor quicksilver, nor lead nor gold, that the dividends ceased to come after the last instalments on the shares were paid, the fact that many poor men who read the Pantry Echo and other journals in the Buchu interest were large owners, should not tarnish the financial fame of our unfortunate fellow citizen. For, as no reader will deny, true financial success is found in making money out of nothing. The simplest tradesman can sell gold and silver for their values. Any bagman or padding pedler on the highway can find a price for cloths and gems. But to sell printed paper, with vignettes and graceful type and worth ten dollars a ream, for thousands of dollars, requires the rarest order of genius—the genius of a Buchu.

It was this success that led to his becoming the financial agent for some of our Southern States. When some of our fellow citizens, who had not prospered at home, went into the South after the war to act as Governors and Senators for the reconstructed States, they found it hard to obtain money. They had no credit before leaving home, and were not calculated to inspire credit abroad. Oldfashioned bankers did not care to have dealings with gentlemen who escaped from the Penitentiary at home to become the Governors of States ruled by negro legislators. But the financial genius of Buchu came to their aid. It sounded well abroad to be financial agent of this State and the other. So, by the advice of Buchu, money was promptly raised in the South. Our gitted friend simply applied the economical principles adopted so successfully by Cortes and Pizarro and Rob Roy and Warren Hastings. There was money in the South, and, if it did not come legally, take it. It was Buchu who invented the ingenious policy of issuing bonds by one Legislature, and, after they had been sold in the North or in England, to repudiate the issue at the next session. To be sure, the bonds did not bring much, but they brought something, and something is everything to gentlemen of the financial necessities and re-

ources of our enterprising friend. We might dwell upon the railway achievements of this famous house, but this would be to make our story a burden. It is only a few days since Buchu was a prince on Wall street. But for that unfortunate wheat movement he whose assets are worthless bonds shares, who has been moving on in a noisy way, without money enough to pay his current debts: that he has never known an hour of solvency; that he has sustained himself by falsehood, expedients, political alliances, advertisements in newspapers, and that he fell because he was himself essentially a liar and his whole business false and rotten. Far be it from us to repeat these envious, unkind phrases. Rather let us regard the noble Buchu as one of those unforunate men of genius, above their time or too high for their time-a man truly loyal to Grant and his party, whose dinners were good, whose smile was sweet, whose reform speeche were models of indignant eloquence-"a man" who, to repeat the words of the discriminating Pantry Echo, "was so strong in his business that he only fell before a crisis that would have destroyed the Rothschilds or the Barings."

Our Railroads.

We have something over fifty-seven thousand miles of railroads in the United States, and the cost of them is set down at about two thousand five hundred millions, or a little less than forty-four thousand dollars a mile. But this includes not only the actual expenditure for construction and equipment, but also the indebtedness involved by watering stock and additional issues of bonds for a dividend of spoils among railroad directors and managers. The figures we have published in our article recently, reviewing the financial problem of the time and status of the railroads, make the watered stock, or bogus capital, amount to about two hundred and fifty millions, or ten per cent of the nominal cost. This estimate however, is very low, for the construction and equipment accounts in many cases have been augmented far beyond the real cost, the contractors either being connected with the railroad management or having made bargains with the managers to divide the overcharges at the cost of the stockholders and the public. We have little doubt that the actual cost in money of the railroads in the aggregate was at least twenty per cent less than the nominal capital. In other words, the public is charged with five hundred millions more than it would have been if everything had been conducted honestly and squarely. By this we mean that the public is required to pay, in the way of freight and passage money, higher rates in order to make dividends on that much inflated or fictitious capital. The question as to how the public can be protected from this grasping and powerful monopoly is looming up, and, if we mistake not, Congress will have to legislate on the subject at no distant day.

Two More Important Conventions were in session yesterday-the General Christian Missionary Convention at Indianapolis, and the Convention of the Farmers of the Northwest at Chicago. The object of both is good; that of the Christian missionaries being directed to the question, "What can we do for the heathen?" and the question with the farmers being, "What can we do for ourselves?"

Obituary.

The famous Committee of Seventy died on Tuesday last, at about ten o'clock in the evening, after a lingering and painful sickness, aged two years, one month and seventeen days. Many members of the family were unavoidably absent at the closing scene, being detained by public business and by pressing engagements with nominating caucuses; but a few faithful relatives were gathered around the death-bed, and the eyes of the patient were affectionately closed by the same physician whose hands brought it into the world. The old medical attendant of the deceased, Dr. Havemeyer, had temporarily withdrawn from the case in consequence of having succeeded to a lucrative practice in another direction; but he still acted as consulting physician, and before the fatal end was reached he made a last vigorous effort to check the progress of the disease and to prolong the life of the sufferer. With that object in view he forwarded to the attendant physician, Dr. Choate, a recipe based upon the old treatment, which had proved so beneficial to the patient in former attacks, a copy of which we subjoin, in order to assure the absent friends of the deceased that no means were left untried to save its life: -

Although Dr. Choate had little hope of the efficacy of the dose, which had been administered so frequently as to have lost its effect upon the system of the patient, his respect for the venerable practitioner who had prescribed it induced him to make the trial. The patient swallowed it unwillingly, and, as Dr. Choate had predicted, it produced only a nausea followed by a brief attack of clonic spasms, immediately after which death put an end to the sufferings of the unfortunate Committee, and, at the hour named it expired in the arms of its faithful physician, amidst the sympathizing tears of the few relatives who were with it in its last moments.

The deceased Committee owed its birth to the union of bogus reform with popular excitement. Its father was a needy politician, who married for the sake of the bride's great expectations in money and patronage. The match was not a happy one for the public, but the offspring managed to do very well for its own immediate family. Of its seventy original relatives, nearly one-half have been well provided for before its death. Fifteen of them have secured valuable public offices; ten or twelve have received large indirect emoluments out of reform, and about the same number have been pertinacious aspirants for public positions, and are still eagerly seeking to serve the people and draw salaries from the State or municipal treasuries. In accordance with a proverb handed down to us by the ancients, it is customary to speak nothing but good of the dead; but the truth of history requires us to say that the life of the decease Committee has been a failure in all but the accumulation of patronage and money. It was brought into the world for the express purpose of reforming legislation, and it aided to give us the Legislatures of 1872 and 1873, which, elected under the clamor of reform, were more infamous for jobbing, lobbying and petty larceny than most might reign to-day. There are men who point of their infamous predecessors. Its mission, to him as a quack and a pretender—an adven- avowed at its birth, was to recover the people's turer without capital, credit or capacity, money which had been stolen by dishonest officials, and to secure the conviction and punishment of the robbers. Up to the hour of its death not a dollar of the plunder has been restored, not a single official thief has been brought to trial. It was created for the express purpose of securing good men for office; the object of its life has been to secure good offices for its own men. Its godfathers and godmothers at its baptism did promise and vow three things in its name: - First, that it should renounce the Tammany Ring and all its works; second, that it should give us honest and economical government; third, that it should advance the prosperity of the city of New York. It commenced by making political compromise with Connolly and ended by dallying and trading with Tweed. It has enormously swelled our city debt, increased taxation, destroyed or paralyzed most of our contemplated or partially constructed works of public improvement, and left us with a municipal government torn by squabbling. wrangling reformers and writhing in the agonies of financial embarrassment. Some years ago the London Punch, in one of its then admirable pictures, represented an elderly charmer, covered with rich laces and

jewels, in the embrace of a gallant young over, who had evidently made an impression on a heart that had often before been won and betrayed. "But you will never leave me, Augustus Charles?" anxiously inquires the faded beauty. "Leave you, dearest one!" is the warm response of the new Lothario. "Never! - while you've a shilling!" The latter part of the reply is, of course, supposed to be uttered in a stage "aside." Now, the city Treasury, as we have said, is not in a flourishing condition. The public offices have been well gobbled up by "reformers." The cry which was powerful at the polls one and two years ago is now distasteful to those who have been deceived and betrayed by it in two successive elections. There is very little prospect of any further spoils being carried off by adventurers under the worn out clamor which has been effective for the two years. Even the annual revival of the 'Tweed trial" has lost its force. In short, the bride of the Committee of Seventy may figuratively be said to have lost her last shilling, and the Committee gives up the ghost. Is there an application in all this of Punch's picture? We leave our readers to furnish the reply. Meanwhile the committee is dead, and let us hope that with it will disappear the last of the race of political bogus reform. Its fruits have been evil. It has cheated the people out of the good, capable and efficient government they needed, in order to foist incompetent men and new rings as corrupt as the old ones into public office. Let it rest in peace; but let its grave be dug so deep that even the great power of "legal injunction' cannot bring about its resurrection.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S FLOTTILL. -The New ! Orleans Picayune announces that one of the flotilla belonging to the "navy" of the Governor of Louisiana has departed on a secret mission, but supposed to be connected with the capture of parties implicated in the negro massacre in Grant county some time ago. It is rather an unusual thing for the Governor of a State to be in reality, as well as in name, "commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof," but it may be convenient to have a gunboat or two in sections of the country where a chronic disposition towards lawlessness is known to exist. Whether or not such is the case in Louisiana it is quite certain that the federal authorities, by their usurpations and arbitrary acts in that State, have gone a great way towards inciting the people to turbulence and deeds of violence.

MORE INDIANS. - A deputation of eight Utes and one Apache had a talk at Washington with the Commissioner on Indian Affairs yesterday. The whites are crowding them, and they want to know what their Great Father is going to do about it. We hope he will so far satisfy them that in returning home they will, like Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, be good Indians.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Conroy, of Albany, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, has arrived at

the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, is registered

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General James S. Negley, of Pittsburg. is quar-

tered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's staff, is gistered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Alexander E. Shiras, United States Army, is quartered at the Hoffman House. army, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant Governor John C. Robinson is among he late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Bishop Thomas F. Hendricken, of Providence, arrived at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday. Henry C. Keisey, Secretary of State of New Jer-sey, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Count Kreutz and Mr. De Gretch, of the Russian egation, have apartments at the Brevoort House.

General C. H. Smith, United States Army, from Louisiana en route for Eastport, was in Portland on the 21st inst. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a dedication ermon in the Congregational church in Middle-

town, N. Y., yesterday.

George W. Miller, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department, arrived at the Windsor Hotel

yesterday from Albany. Four Turkish army officers, with unpronounceable names, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.
They are going to Providence to inspect a large number of rifles manufactured there by order o

who went down at his post on the ship Northfleet, after the Murillo had run into that vessel, was residing at Dover, England, and within sight of the place where the Spanish steamer was lately taken possession of by the English authorities. The lady was one of the few survivors of the Northfleet

General La Marmora's book, "A Little More Light on the Events of 1866," gives the subject to cartoon in the Wasp, of Berlin. Victor Emanuel and Germania are represented as tete-à-tete in a richly furnished boudoir. At the door stands an Italian, who proffers to the royal people a lantern, saying:--"Would Your Highnesses like a little more light?" Both Italy and Germania reply :- "Thanks, we see perfectly.

THE HERALD AND THE NORTH POLE.

(From the Dundee Advertiser, Oct. 31 Our London correspondent states that Mr. Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, encouraged by his success in sending "the right man to the right place" to discover Dr. Livingstone, contemplates fitting out an expedition to discover the North Poie. This explains the motive for in quiries which have been made by an intelligen; gentleman in the best informed quarters in Dundee, since the arrival of the crew of the Polaris, with respect to the class of vessels most suitable their equipment and provisions, the number of the crews and all other details. It will be rather humiliating to the Royal Geographical Society and the British Admiralty to have the discovery of the North Pole taken out of their hands by the pro prietor of a New York paper! What an opporunity, too, of distinguishing itself the London Times has lost. It our Scotch-American friend o the HERALD succeeds in discovering the North Pole will become the most popular man on the other side of the Atlantic and will certainly be the next President of the United States.

PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

(By Special Wire.)
NEW YORK HERALD EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH

145 FLEET STREET, LONDON, Thursday Evening.

Thursday Evening.)
I hear that Mr. Gordon Bennett, of the New York HERALD, tired of the repeated failures of government expeditions to reach the North Pole, and with the view of giving the world still another example of what private enterprise may accomomin a "HERALD Polar Expedition," with instruc tions similarly laconic to those addressed to Stanwhich in this case will be, "Discover the Pole. Spare no expense."

OBITUARY.

Rev. Francis T. Gardner. This young clergyman died at the residence of his mother, in Brooklyn, on Monday last, after a short illness. He was the youngest brother of the late Rev. Dr. Gardner, of the same diocese, Mr. Gardner graduated with the highest honors at St. Mary's Roman Catholic College, Emmetsburg, Md., and also at the American College in Rome.

William Comstock.

A despatch from Providence, R. L., under date of resterday, reports to the HERALD as follows:-Captain William Comstock, one of the earliest teamboat captains on Long Island Sound, died his morning, aged 87 years. The flags of the ship-ing are at half mast.

M. Emile Gaborian. The European journals announce the sudden death, at Paris, from apoplexy, of M. Emile Gabo-rian. aged forty, the well-known French novel writer.

Mme. Felix Rachel. The death of Mme. Felix, the mother of the ragedienne, Mile. Rachel, is announced. Three of her children died before her-viz., Rachel, Rebecca and Raphael, and three others survive her—viz., sarah, Lea and Dinah. It was a son of Rachel's who had charge of the ship which conveyed M. Rochefort to New Caledonia.

Lord Howden.

Advices from Bayonne, France, announce that ord Howden has died there. He was born in Dublin and had nearly completed his seventyfourth year. He sat in the English Parliament for a short time for Dundalk, and from 1850 to 1858 acted as British Ambassador at the court of Madrid.

The Shemeld (England) Daily Telegraph an-nounces the death of Mrs. Alfred Gatty, wife of the Rev. Dr. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclessield, a lady known in the literary world as the editor of Aunt Judy's in the literary world as the editor of Aunt Judy's Magazine and author of several very popular books of juvenile fletton. Her last literary production, partly antiquarian and in part pleasantly gossiping, was a work styled "Sun Dials." Mrs. Gatty, who was fastly fourth year, was the younger daughter of the flev. Dr. Soott, who was capplain to the Britash ship Victory at Trafalgar, and in whose arms Lord Relicas breathed his last.

WASHINGTON.

The President has been suffering from chills and fever for several days. To-day he walked out for a short time, but decimed to transact any business. Admiral Almy's Report of His Protect.

The official report of Rear Admiral Almy respecting his action in landing troops at Panama was received at the Navy Department yesterday. It is as follows:

South Pacific Station,
United States Flag Ship Persago

United States Flag Shiff Pensagola,
United States Flag Shiff Pensagola,
Hon, Grongs M. Roberson, Secretary of the Navy:—
Sir.—In my despatch dated September 22, 1873,
Informed the Department that I had on that day relieved Rear Admiral Steedman in command of the United States force on the South Facility Station. I was not long permitted to be idle and without something to do. A revolution had been brewing in Panama and vicinity for some weeks, it is the same old story which has been so often brewing in Panama and vicinity for some weeks, it is the same old story which has been so often told concerning Mexico and the Central and South American republics. The opposition, or outs, want to get possession of power and the treasury, and by force of arms are endeavoring to do it. Should they succeed the other party will, in a certain course of time and under certain circumstances, attempt the same thing. On the 24th of September afairs seemed to be approaching a crisis. I landed a force of 130 men, well armed and equipped with howitizers and rines, and under competent officers, and stationed them at the railroad depot for its protection and to be ready to furnish escorts on the railroad trains to Aspinwall, to guard the passengers and specie which was being daily transported over the road.

The President of Panama had formally notified the United States Consul that under the present circumstances he was unable to give the Panama Railroad that protection and safeguard guaranteed in the treaty. This movement was quite opportune, as that night at midnight the bail opened and the conflicting forces commenced firing upoa each other about two miles outside of the city, but

portune, as that night at midnight the ball opened and the conflicting forces commenced firing upon each other about two miles outside of the city, but which did not prove serious to either party. The firing was resumed and continued at intervals the following day, and has continued up to this time of writing. I afterwards increased the force on shore to 190 men, stationed in detachments so as to protect the American Consulate and other American houses and American property.

There are now four lines of steamers communicating with Panama, viz.—The two American

There are now four lines of steamers communicating with Panama, viz.:—The two American lines, the san Francisco and the Central American and the English and the French, whose passengers, freight and specie have to be transported over the Panama Raliroad. By care, attention and sand work the American naval force has securely protected the transit, and passengers and that a great protected the transit, and passengers and that a great protected the transit, and passengers and that a great protected the transit, and passengers and that a great protected the transit and passengers and that a great protected the transit and passengers and that a great protected the transit and passengers and the protected the transit and passengers.

Pranama Railroad. By care, attention and hand work the American naval force has securely protected the transit, and passengers and their effects have been, up to this time, transported over the railroad without any delay.

The United States ship Benicia, Captain A. d. Clary, happened to call in here very opportunely, and the ship and officers have done good service in rendering me important aid. Lieutenant Commander J. D. Granam, of the Benicia, has commanded the forces stationed in the city, and Lieutenant Commander A. D. Brown, of the Pensacola, has had command of the forces at the railroad. Both of these officers have performed their duty with judgment and efficiency. The ships' companies have behaved exceedingly well on shore, and have choiced encomiums from the people and the press.

The Omaha is the only cruising ship besides the Pensacola in this squadron. In view of the frequent and prolonged troubles in the way of revolutions in these South American republics I would respectfully suggest that until another ship come; out the Benecia be added to the South Pacing squadron. The captain and officers would like the change of climate and change of scene to Peru and Chill.

In consideration of the great length of cruising

chiange of climate and change of scene to Peru and Chill.

In consideration of the great length of cruising ground, extending to Australia, I would suggest that there should be three cruising ships as the least number in this squadron.

On the 6th inst. hostilities ceased, the outside or besteging party, under General Corrosso, withdrawing a few miles into the interior, being deficient in ammunition and other supplies. This enables me to move about without the fear of being hit by bullets from the one party or the other. There is not, therefore, the necessity for keeping so large a force on shore, and I have withdrawn silbut thirty men to the ships. A small force is still required, at least for a few days, as a precautionary measure at the railroad depot to guard the road in case of the reappearance of the revolutionary forces.

Conclusion of the Polaris Investigation.

The examination of the Polaris crew having been finished, Secretary Robeson will prepare his own report on the subject, and submit it to the Presi-dent before giving it to the public. The principal interest centres in the statements of Captain Buddington and Dr. Bessel. That of Buddington is unimportant, keeping his statement on the line of defence all the way through. Three days were devoted to the examination of

Dr. Bessel. The main thing attempted was to dispose of the story of Captain Hall hav-ing died a violent death. To this egd Surgeon General Barnes, of the army, and Surgeon General Beale, of the navy, were present while Dr. Bessel carefully narrated everything respecting Captain Hall's sickness and death. H arst gave a diagnosis of the case, his treatment, professionally, was apoplexy. The treatment pursued by Dr. Bessel was approved of by Drs. Barnes and Beale, who were of the opinion also that Capthe matter of Captain Hall's death, as far as the party now in Washington is concerned. Additional testimony will be taken upon the arrival of Messrs, Bryan, Booth and Mauch, of the Pelaris crew, who are expected about November 7. Condition of the New York City Banks.

It is stated at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency that the returns from the national banks of the city of New York, showing their condition at the close of business on the 12th of September, exhibited an average reserve held by i the national banks of that city of 23% per cent. Nineteen of the banks were in excess of the requirement of the law, and twenty-nine deficient. The reserve of seven of the banks was below 20 per cent, and of fourteen alone 26 per cent. The highest reserve held by any bank was 33% per cent, and the lowest about 15 per cent.

A comparison is made between this and the showing of the New York city national banks on October 3, 1872. At that date the reserve of the banks was 24 2.5 per cent. The banks owed this year to banks and bankers outside the city \$13,177,000 more than in October of last year, and to individual depositors about \$1,075,000 more, making their total indebtedness to depositor. about \$14,000,000 more than last year. One of the prominent features of the recom

mendations which will be made in the report of the Treasurer of the United States will be in favor of the issuing of a series of currency bonds, con-vertible into greenbacks and back again into cur-rency at the option of the holder. Honors to the Memory of Chief Justice Chase.
Attorney General Williams will to-morrow pre-

sent to the Supreme Court the resolutions of re-spect to the memory of the late Chief Justice recently adopted by the Bar. The Attorney General will accompany the presentation of the resolutions with appropriate remarks. A eulogy will also be delivered by Justice Clifford.

Official Correspondence with Consuls.

The Secretary of the Treasury has gracefully ac quiesced in the request of the Secretary of State regarding direct communication between Treasury officials and United States consuls. In a circular letter addressed to the Treasury officials he says all correspondence and circulars of instructions must pass through his hands for reference to the Secretary of State.

AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP OVERDUE. The Ismailia, of the Anchor Line, Twenty-Three Days at Sea-Her Machinery

Supposed To Be Disabled.
The Anchor Line steamship Ismailia, one of the onest vessels of the transatlantic marine, which left this port on the 29th of September, has not yet arrived at Glasgow, whence she was expected start on her return voyage last Monday. The agent, Mr. Henderson, and other officers of the line, say that they believe an accident has occurred to her machinery, but that no anxiety is feit by them for the safety of the vessel, which is an ex-cellent sea boat and amply supplied with sails. Some of their steamers, when the machinery was disabled, had been forty-five days in making the

disabled, had been forty-five days in making the voyage.

The Ismailia is a freight boat exclusively and carried no passengers. She was built at Glasgow three years ago, is of 1,500 tons burthen and was fitted with engines of about 500-horse power. Her value is estimated at \$200,000 in gold. No insurance is effected on any of the vessels of the Anchor fleet. She is commanded by Captain John Ovenstone (there are two Captain Ovenstones in the service of this company), who has had long experience as an officer of cean steamships. She carried a crew of about forty men and a full-assorted cargo. No list of her officers could be obtained, as all records of that kind are kept at the Glasgow office. It is thought that the supposed accident to the machinery must have occurred when she was well advanced on her voyage, as, if the disaster had taken place near the American coast, she would probably have put into Halles for rebella.